State Library

The Asheville News.

{NEW SERIES.---VOL. 12.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., NOVEMBER 1, 1860. {NO. 13.}

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THOS. W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents
PER ANNUM,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

THE "NEWS" is conducted strictly upon the *cash* system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified FOUR WEEKS before their time is out, by a cross mark on their papers; and unless the subscription is received the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription as all papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

Rates of Advertising.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion,.....25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with yearly advertisers on liberal terms.

Professional or business Cards not exceeding five lines will be inserted for $5 per annum.—Over five lines, and under 15, at $10 per annum.

For announcing Candidates,.....$5.

☞Joseph Walker, Esq., 120 Meeting street, is our duly authorized Agent for the city of Charleston.

10,000 CARDS!

Printing Cards

Of every style and size, just received, and will be printed to order, a little cheaper than it can be done elsewhere in this quarter.

GIVE US A CALL.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next session of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina to amend the Charter of Asheville. Sept. 6, 1860.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for a Charter for a Savings Bank, to be located in the town of Asheville.
October 18, 1860.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made at the approaching Session of the General Assembly of this State for a Charter for a Bank, to be located at Asheville.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for an Act of Incorporation of the Town of Marshall in Madison County.
October 11, 1860.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature, to form a *New County* out of parts of Jackson and Henderson Counties.

Also to *change* the *county line* between Jackson and Henderson.

Also to change the county line between Jackson and Macon.
October 11, 1860.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of

GOODS,

Embracing their usual varieties, and which are offered as low as can be afforded, for CASH, or to good, prompt paying customers on time.

Their Stock is large and varied and contains too many kinds of Goods to make a paper exhibit of them. They therefore invite all to come and examine for themselves.

They receive in exchange for Goods all sorts of country produce, for which they will pay the market price. Oct. 18, 1860.—tf

READY MADE CLOTHING!

CONSISTING OF
OVERCOATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
VESTS,
PANTS,
LINEN & WOOLEN UNDERSHIRTS, &c., &c.
At SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.
October 18, 1860. tf

LADIES!

WE have a few handsome CASTORS, worth from $12 to $40. Call and see them, and buy one to make your table, of which you are properly so proud, handsomer than before.
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
October 18, 1860. tf

Administrator's Final Notice.

ALL persons who are yet indebted to the Estate of J. H. Gudger, dec'd, are requested to call and settle. The condition of the Estate makes it necessary that all debts due it should be paid without longer delay. A compliance with this request will save cost.
W. L. TATE, *Adm.*
October 25, 1860.

BOOTS & SHOES.

OUR Stock is large and complete, at prices to suit the times.
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
October 18, 1860. tf

Presidential election on Tuesday the 6th day of November.

South Carolina's Petition to Congress Against White Slavery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

CHARLESTON, October 8, 1860.

We send you the copy of a petition which will be presented by the people of the cotton States to Congress, should Mr. Lincoln be elected. The original is in this city, and will be signed, we believe, by every right thinking man, without exception, when the time comes. Its insertion in your excellent paper will no doubt secure for it many warm friends at the North:—

PETITION.

The undersigned, citizens of the cotton States, respectfully show to your honorable body that, at the present time, there exists in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York, but more especially in the city of New York, a great and growing evil, for which, as citizens of this vast consolidated government, they fear that they, too, must be held responsible to God as well as to man, and for the eradication of which, at every hazard, they are bound, as good Christians, to strive.—Your petitioners mean the institution of "white slavery" in its most shocking and repulsive form. Your petitioners have been credibly informed that in the above named places there are now hundreds of thousands of the outpourings of the workshops, lazarettos and prisons of Europe, besides their own native paupers, many of whom work from morning until night, and frequently during a part of each night, for from eighteen to thirty cents, while others, unwilling to work for so little or to work at all, support themselves by begging and stealing, and miserably perish, some for want of bread or sufficient clothing, in the public streets, even in the presence of the luxurious and wealthy; others in the prisons or on the scaffold; that most of these unhappy people are profoundly ignorant of their civil and political rights, and are even encouraged, from infancy to the grave, to repudiate the Bible and deny the existence of Almighty God. Of this condition of things your petitioners cannot very well conceive; for though they are slaveholders themselves, and have always lived among slaves, yet their slaves are by nature of a different and inferior race of men, for whose lives, health, careful and religious instruction it is and ever has been your petitioners' interest, as it is your petitioners' duty, to care to the utmost, besides which they never can become citizens of this great democratic nation, as well on account of their color as their inferiority; and they never perish for want of food, clothing, shelter or protection; but the "white slaves" of the North are not only not of an inferior caste, but many of them were born citizens, and all of them may become citizens, of this great nation, and in every respect the equal of their masters. Your petitioners, firmly persuaded that no people who will permit so much wrong and injustice to continue can expect the favor of God, and that in this consolidated government your petitioners, as well as the people among whom it exists, must answer for this crying sin, have resolved most respectfully to suggest to your honorable body the propriety of erasing this dark page from the history of our nation.

Your petitioners further show that one William H. Seward, lately a Senator from the said State of New York, has been holding forth to the aforesaid white slaves, and sometimes to their masters, that there is, and must always be, "an irrepressible conflict between African slave labor and white labor, until the former shall be, as it ought to be, extinguished in blood;" but he has falsely assumed that all white labor is free labor—though he well knows that in no form is African slavery as abject and degraded as is the pauper labor of his own State; and he has artfully concealed from the aforesaid masters, while he has made it plain to their "white slaves," that his irrepressible conflict is, in truth, the conflict between poverty on the one side, and wealth on the other, and that to this conflict the red republicans of France and the black republicans of America owe their existence; but your petitioners are willing that he who planted the seed of this agrarian doctrine in our soil, and the people who have watched the tree in its growth, should be the first to taste of its fruit. They therefore humbly pray your honorable body to cause a fair and equal division of all the property, real and personal, gold and silver, goods and chattles of all kinds, held and owned by the people of the above named States, to be made among them all, so that hereafter there may be no more poor man, woman or child to be found among them, and the reproach of "white slavery" be removed from the skirts of your petitioners. About your right to illustrate, by this equal distribution of property, the excellence and beauty of Mr. Seward's doctrine, there can be no doubt, now that we live under a consolidated government, wherein the will of the majority in Congress is the constitution. Until with your aid we shall have removed this dark and damning sin from the consciences, as well ourselves as of our distant brethren of the North, it will not be either meet or proper, perhaps hardly decent, for us to begin to think of our own offenses (if any we have committed) against morals and religion.

Grant us our prayer, which is designed to promote the very best interest of Northern society, and we will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.

Signed already by tens of thousands in anticipation.

Unexampled Heroism---Steamboat Pilot Burned to Death at the Wheel.

John B. Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, who has returned to the United States from a visit to his native England, related in one of his recent speeches the following thrilling incident:

John Maynard was well known in the lake district as a God-fearing, honest, intelligent pilot. He was a pilot on a steamer from Detroit to Buffalo one summer afternoon. At that time those steamers seldom carried boats. Smoke was seen ascending from below, and the captain called out, "Simpson, go down and see what that smoke is." Simpson came up with his face pale as ashes, and said, "Captain, the ship is on fire!"—Then, "Fire! fire! fire! fire! on shipboard!" All hands were called up.—Buckets of water was dashed upon the fire, but in vain. There were large quantities of rosin and tar on board, and it was useless to attempt to save the ship. The passengers rushed forward and inquired of the pilot, "How far are we from Buffalo?" "Seven miles."—"How long before we reach it?" "Three quarters of an hour, at her present rate of steam." "Is there any danger?"—"Danger *here*—see the smoke bursting out! *go forward*, if you would save your lives!" Passengers and crew, men, women and children crowded the forward part of the ship. John Maynard stood at the helm. The flames burst forth in a sheet of fire; clouds of smoke arose; the captain cried out through his trumpet, "John Maynard!" "Aye, aye, sir!" "Are you at the helm?" "Aye, aye, sir!" "How does she head?" "South east-by-east, sir." "Head her southeast and run her on shore." Nearer, nearer, yet nearer she approached the shore.—Again the captain cried out, "John Maynard!" The response came feebly, "Aye, aye, sir!" "Can you hold on five minutes longer?" "By God's help I will!" The old man's hair was scorched from the scalp; one hand disabled, his knee upon the stanchion, and his teeth set, with his other hand upon the wheel, he stood firm as a rock. He beached the ship—every man, woman and child was saved, as John Maynard dropped, and his spirit took its flight to God.

Density of Population in the United States.

Some of the facts disclosed by the census are that the non-slaveholding States are twice as dense as the slaveholding States. The middle States are densest; next, the New England; and then North west; then South, and lastly the Southwest. The States taken together have a density of about sixteen to the square mile. With the density of Sweden and Norway, which are the least populous of any European States, the United States would have forty-five millions of inhabitants; with the density of Russia, over eighty millions; with that of Spain two hundred millions; of France, five hundred millions; of Britain, six hundred millions; of Belgium, eleven hundred and fifty millions.

In population, the United States is probably exceeded only by four of the European powers, namely, Russia, Austria, France and the British Empire in Europe. It is nearly or quite twice as populous as Prussia, Spain or Turkey, and is equal to the aggregate population of twenty-four out of the thirty-seven States of Europe.

Bear in mind, Democrats, that Mr. Douglas stands no chance to get the first Electoral vote in the slaveholding States; that the contest in these States is between Breckinridge and Bell; that every vote for Douglas is, therefore, indirectly a vote for Bell; that if the fusion ticket in New York should prevail, and Mr. Breckinridge should receive a majority of the Southern Electoral vote, he will have the best claim on the vote of New York; and that, on the other hand, if Mr. Bell should receive a majority of the Southern Electoral vote, *he* will have a claim on the vote of New York, and may be elected, thus defeating both Douglas and Breckinridge.—*Standard.*

PUTRID SORE THROAT.—It has been ascertained by experiment that good fresh yeast, taken internally, is a sovereign for remedy putrid sore throat. It gives almost instant relief.

PRIDE.

When we consider the power with which money invests its possessor, and when we see the homage that is paid him, we feel disposed to extenuate the conceit and arrogancy of the rich. For ancestral renown can only keep itself from the dust by the potent help of yesterday. Genius delights to gilde his name with the light it got from heaven, and Piety bows almost as low in his presence, as it does before the Mercy Seat. There, too, are the calculating and sordid, who make it their business to administer to the pride of the wealthy, with smile and bow and honeyed words of artful flattery. But after making the largest allowance for these temptations, and giving all due force to the influence that as much belongs to riches as fragrance does to the flower, the assumptions of the wealthy are sometimes too great for the most expansive charity.

The airs of no small number of the purse-proud are simply ridiculous and disgusting. They are indebted to their money for everything. Their gold procures every morsel of food that makes their conceit fat and flourishing. It is because they are worth so many dollars that they are raised to dignities, that heads are uncovered in their presence.—Their brains are ever teeming with schemes for the increase of their substance, and as the execution of their projects involve thought, care and anxiety, of course they have no time and no inclination for domestic felicities. The crooked paths they have made for their feet are so distinctly visible that none but a simpleton would put confidence in their promises. Their heart is barren of feeling and geniality, and they have no friendships. Their selfish nature and the exceeding narrowness of their understanding, render them incapable of giving support to great public enterprises, and the brightening glory of their city lends no lustre to their names. Unknown as citizens, neither friend, nor father, nor husband—strangers to the benedictions of the poor—never the recipients of a kindly greeting, and too shrewd, hard and keen sighted, to receive pleasure from the obeisances of the specious seemer, the lofty looks of these persons rather move our pity than our scorn and hate. We are surprised when we find these trees covered with the blossoms of this vice.

If those who rise from poverty to affluence by the vigorous and persevering use of the right means, would only deport themselves with modesty and propriety, their merits would be recognized, and their industry applauded. But unfortunately for them, they suffer their conceits to be elevated. Haughtiness steals into their spirits. They turn their heads away from the companions of their obscurity, and lift them high to catch the smile of recognition from some swollen being who is considered a gentleman simply because he bears the name of one who was a gentleman. The things over which they should exult, fill them with mortification and pain. What is to the praise and glory covers their silly faces with shame. They should inspirit the desponding, and animate the inert by the recital of their struggles and success; they should make their children learn the noble narrative by heart. But instead of doing this, they commit the noble story to the flames; and treat as an enemy all who revive the honaroble reminiscences. Slights and indignities are put upon them by those whose notice they aspire after; and their loftiness is a mark at which the coarse and envious shoot their arrows, dipped in spleen. They are hated by those beneath them and despised by those above them. Their fountains yield only bitter waters. Only nettles and noxious weeds grow in their garden. Their worst enemy could not make their condition more miserable. Pride is their curse.

One would suppose that the attaint on the hands of many who have attained to affluence, were enough to chasten their haughtiness, and keep their arrogancy within moderate bounds. But, notwithstanding, these subjects carry the marks of their baseness on their brow, and their character is charged with the ill odour of unfair advantages, and artful concealments, plausible misrepresentations, bare-faced falsehoods; of injustice, wrong and oppression, they exact obeisance from integrity and virtue, and frown if any refuse to do them honor. They are the dupes of a foolish delusion, for though the needle of the widow remind her of their villainy, and their suffering victims cease not to load them with reproaches, they fancy that they have turned the key upon their crimes. Emboldened by this strange infatuation, these possessors of ill gotten gain carry their heads in the presence of honor and purity, and glance about with eyes of pride from the seat of their gilded chariots, they would not hesitate to drive over the orphans they have robbed.—*Charleston Courier.*

A pout on a lady's lip shows a bad place in her heart.

John Bell.

In appears that Mr. Bell has been fickle in his politics, capricious in his personal attachments, impracticable in co-operating with Southern colleagues and national Congressmen, and valuable only to our enemies by his infirm purposes or mistaken views.

He has been anti-Bank and Bank.

He has been anti-Tariff and Tariff.

He has been against all the Whig doctrines and for them all.

He has been a Democrat, Whig, and a Know Nothing advocate.

He has been Jackson's warm eulogist and Jackson's fierce assailant.

He has been Clay's maligner, then Clay's friend, then Clay's opponent.

He has voted and acted against the Southern and national men on most of the issues which have arisen between them and the abolitionists; so that even when his premises have been sound, his conclusions and conduct have been wrong.

Is he the man for President?—*Wheeling Union.*

Sufferings in Kansas.

Thaddeus Hyatt gives an extreme picture of the destitution existing in Kansas. In a letter to President Buchanan he says: "Thousands of once thrifty and prosperous American citizens are now perishing for want. Winter is upon them; of clothing they are nearly bereft; food they have not enough to last them through the cold season that is approaching. Of over a hundred thousand people upon Kansas soil, six months ago, at least one-fourth or one-third have left; of the remainder, it is safe to say that forty thousand at this moment see nothing but exodus or starvation at the end of sixty days now before them; from ten to twenty thousand look only with dispairing eyes upon November; thousands cannot subsist a month longer unaided, other thousands are living upon the little which their neighbors deprive themselves of to give them—neighbors equally as unfortunate, and with whom starvation is merely a question of but a few days longer; while still other thousands, if not at once relieved, must perish from hunger or the diseases which follow in its train. Some have already died, others are daily dying; while the hours grow darker and the days longer for the living to whom relief comes not, and whose eyes are aching with watchings for the succor that delays.

Such is, doubtless, a truthful picture of the result of the labors of the abolition emigration aid societies, to shape the institutions of Kansas as New England preferred to have them. These starving creatures are neither more nor less than the sweeping of the gutters of Northern towns, villages and cities, who, without the least fitness for successful life on the frontier, were transported by thousands to Kansas on the money raised by the New York Tribune, Henry Ward Beecher, *et al.*, to accomplish a political end at war with the spirit of the Constitution. They are of the class with whom Ossawatomie Brown worked there. The work of that description being over in Kansas, they are no longer of value to the emigrant aid societies, who have turned them out to starve. The fate of these poor creatures as pictured by Hyatt is perhaps a just retribution for the mischief to the cause of the true principles of the Constitution they permitted themselves to be used to work out. It also accords to the letter with the fate of three-fourths of the runaway slaves seduced from kind masters and really comfortable homes in the South, by the class of Northern people who compose the emigrant aid societies; who while ready to give thousands to work out a mischievous political end, will not part with a penny to relieve the absolute distress of the ignorant and unthinking whom they have brought to misery in accomplishing their political ends.—*Washington Star.*

TOOMBS ON SCRIPTURE.—Among the qualities of Senator Toombs that have given him fame as a public speaker, none are more prominent than the aptness of his illustrations and the severity of his sarcasm.

At Albany, the other day, the Patriot says that some one inquired if Mr. Bell had not said, that he believed in the right to protection for slave property in the Territories? Mr. Toombs answered yes, but remarked, not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of my father which is in Heaven. That Mr. Bell talked well enough, but voted wrong, that devils believed and trembled, but faith without correspondent works was dead.—*Augusta Dispatch.*

The Equator. An imaginary line, which *divides* the world. The Cable—A real line, which *unites* it.

The State Fair.

It would have afforded us much pleasure to have spread before our readers a list of all the articles on exhibition in the various departments at the late State Fair; but, in the first place, the labor of preparing such a list would have been very heavy, while in the second place our entire space would not have contained it. We may also add that there were many articles which deserved special notice, but we could not do this without appearing to make invidious comparisons.

On Tuesday, the day on which the Fair commenced, the attendance was small; but on Wednesday the crowd greatly increased, and on Thursday, which has generally been regarded as *the* day of the Fair, the number of persons present could not have been less than eight thousand. Some have estimated the number as high as ten thousand. The weather, up to Friday morning, was remarkably propitious. It was clear and calm, while the atmosphere was balmy and invigorating. Those who "camped out" were thus much favored, though they must have had an unpleasant time of it in the cold rain of Friday. We counted forty wagons in one place near the Fair Grounds, and we think it probable that there were not less than one hundred wagons in the various squares near the grounds and in the City.

Floral Hall, Pomological Hall, Farmer's Hall and Mechanic's Hall were all well filled with the varied productions of nature and art. The central portion of the grounds was covered with machinery and agricultural implements of all kinds. The number of blooded horses was larger and certainly *better* than on any former occasion. We noticed a number of young horses of superior blood, thus affording proof that our farmers and others have turned their attention more decidedly than at any former period to the improvement of the breed of this noble animal. The showing of cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry was about equal to that of previous Fairs.

On Thursday, no regular orator having been procured for the occasion, brief speeches were made from one of the stands near Floral Hall, by Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Hon. Bedford Brown, K. P. Battle, Esq., and Hon. D. M. Barringer. The large crowd listened attentively, and appeared to be edified and pleased with the extemporaneous remarks of these gentlemen.

We were pleased to see in attendance Edmund Ruffin, Esq., of Virginia, one of the ablest and most distinguished agriculturists in the country. We were also gratified to see present the venerable Thomas Ruffin, Sr., and the Hon. Bedford Brown, (both eminent practical farmers) taking a deep interest in the Fair, and giving the benefit of their suggestions and sound advice to younger and more inexperienced planters and farmers.

We have heard no complaint of a want of accomodations during the Fair. The Committee, Dr. Perry and Mr. Pescud, who had been appointed by our citizens to receive visitors and procure lodgings for them, have performed their duty to the satisfaction of all, and are entitled to the thanks of this community, as well as of the public generally who were in attendance at the Fair.

As a general thing, while the number and quality of articles on exhibition showed no very decided increase over those of former Fairs, yet every one who examined closely must have been impressed with the fact that they were for the most part superior in kind and quality, thus placing the late Fair in this highly important respect much in advance of all others previously held.

Upon the whole the late Fair *was decidedly successful in every respect.* Let the farmers and mechanics of the State, and the people generally continue to encourage and cherish the State Society under whose auspices these annual exhibitions are held. Let this be done, and every future exhibition will be an improvement in one respect or another on those which have preceded it; and in this way more than in any other, will our farmers, mechanics, artists, inventors, and others engaged in industrial pursuits, be encouraged to persevere and to excel in their respective spheres of labor.—*Raleigh Standard.*

IMPORTANT TRUTH.—The papers are so full of reports of changes here and there for this candidate or that, that the people are getting to doubt the infallibility of the press. We speak from what we know, when we assert that since the Pennsylvania election, several of the leading Bell men of this city have determined to support Breckinridge, and we know that the withdrawal of the Bell and Douglas electoral tickets, and a thorough union on Breckinridge, has been earnestly desired by prominent members of those parties.—*Augusta Dispatch.*

Ten Years.

The changes which have taken place between 1850 and 1860 in the economic condition of our country are very great. In that period the gold mines have been discovered in California and Australia. In 1840 we had $4 paper circulation to 1 of specie; in 1850, only 3 to 1; in 1860, less that 2 to 1. In 1849 the product of precious metals was $96,000,000; in 1859 it was $264,000,000!—The whole amount in the world is estimated at $10,000,000,000, of which sixtenths is silver. It was always supposed that a sudden increase in the quantity of money increases prices. This has not proved true; for in spite of the influx of gold, and in spite of the repeal of the English crown laws, which has enabled us to export immense quantities of flour and grain, prices, in general, are lower and wages higher than they ever were before. Tables show that prices generally, during forty years, were highest in 1837, and lowest in 1843.—Flour was so scarce in 1837, that we imported $5,000,000 worth; its average price for 40 years has been $6.54 per bbl. The sale of teahas increased in 25 years from 13,000,000 to 36,000,000 lbs.; the average price for that period has been 48 cents. The cotton crop has increased in 40 years from 180,000,000 lbs, to 1,800,000,000 lbs. A great demand for breadstuffs from 1850 to 1857, occasioned by railway labor, and the repeal of the British crown laws, kept prices generally on the advance; but in 1857, on account of the abundant crops, the slackening of the shipping and railway interests, and a glutted cotton market, a downward tendency prevailed. Prices don't seem generally to be affected by the fluctuations of paper currency. In 1849 the bank-note circulation was $119,000,000; in 1852, $173,000,000; in March, 1858, $120,000,000; shortly after which it rose $156,000,000. The balance of trade in favor of the United States, in the last ten years, is $62,058,884, although our coffee, tea and sugar, cost us $40,000,000 annually. The consumption of coffee in 1834 was 3 lbs. per head; it is now 8 lbs. per head. Our exports of breadstuffs from 1850 to 1860 were $480,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

There is, after all, some chance of defeating Lincoln in New Yrok, and it depends upon the correctness of the American estimate of their vote. That party claim a vote of 75,000 against Lincoln, after allowing for all defections. The Democratic organs have allowed them only twenty-four thousand. If they cast 75,000 votes for the fusion electoral ticket, it will be carried by a majority of forty thousand. The Democratic vote will no doubt be 260,000, if the fusion be cordial and sincere.—Again, New York may secure an anti-Republican Congress, by electing fifteen or sixteen anti-Republican Representatives. This she will certainly do, if, as the Journal of Commerce says, "the fusion team should pull together." The country will be safe as long as the conservatives shall control both Houses of Congress and the Judiciary, even if a Black Republican be, unfortunately, made President for four years.

Some symptoms of a politico-financial panic have appeared in the South. In New York the stock market broke down last week, though the United States securities were not disturbed.—The last accounts from New York represent that money is easy, and that the scarcity of capital at the South is owing to natural and temporary causes.—There is much more spare capital now in New York than there was three weeks, ago, according to the money articles.

There was some depression in the financial concerns of New Orleans, a week or two ago, but according to the Picayune, of the 17th, there has been a partial recovery from the extreme distrust that prevailed. "We repeat," says the Picayune, "there is much despondency, and the conservative element will be strongly invited to rebuke and put down the croaking tendencies of the times."

In case of the election of Lincoln, it is recommended, even by commercial papers at the South, that resort should be had by all the Southern States to a peaceful remedy—that is, immediate and entire non-intercourse with the Lincoln States.—*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*

An Expedition Come to Nothing.

The Knights of the Golden Circle, who have been so far benighted as to march to Western Texas, have concluded that they have had about as near a view of the elephant as would pay. The Corpus Christi Ranchero says:

The last detachment of Knights of the Golden Circle that arrived here, instead of going further towards the "seat of war," left, we understand, for their respective homes. Young men at a distance should be cautious how they enter upon the quixotic and desperate expeditions of this kind. The whole scheme in the present state of affairs is chimerical and dangerous in the extreme.

VA. AND KY. RAILROAD.—Work was commenced on the Virginia and Kentucky Railroad at Bristol, last week.—The road is under contract from that place to Estellville, Scott county, Virginia. It is said that 3,000 hands will be at work upon the road by the first of next spring.

Be just and fear not.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

Democratic Republican Ticket

For President,
HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

—o—

For Vice-President,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

ELECTORS
For President & Vice-President.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

DISTRICTS:

1st	District,	JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford.
2d	"	WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort.
3d	"	WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin.
4th	"	A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
6th	"	J. M. CLEMENT, of Davie.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

"The Constitution and the Equality of the States! These are symbols of everlasting union. Let these be the rallying cries of the people."—*John C. Breckinridge.*

"Instead of breaking up the Union, we intend to strengthen and to lengthen it."—*John C. Breckinridge.*

"I am an American citizen—a Kentuckian—who never did an act or cherished a thought that was not full of devotion to the Constitution and the Union."—*John C. Breckinridge.*

"We know no section as distinct from the other; we know the Constitution, and the States under it, and their rights as guaranteed under that instrument."—*Joseph Lane.*

Democratic Mass Meeting
AND
BARBECUE,
AT
COLUMBUS, POLK COUNTY.

There will be a Democratic MASS MEETING and BARBECUE at Columbus, Polk county, N. C., on MONDAY the 5th of November. Several of the ablest debaters in the State will be present and address the people.

The citizens of Henderson and Rutherford counties are invited to meet with the people of Polk, in the grand Breckinridge and Lane Rally. *Come, all Union loving citizens, come!*

Remember the day, and fail not!

COMMITTEE.

Go to the Polls!

By all means go; go early; take your neighbors along; let there be no laggards at a time like this. Go early, we repeat, and work when you get there; aye, work until the going down of the sun; work as you never worked before, for your all is at stake. If you love the Union work for the gallant Breckinridge and honest old Joe Lane. They have shed their blood on the battle field in defence of the privileges you enjoy. Remember them with gratitude; and remember that in their hands the government is safe and your liberties secure. Work! WORK!! WORK!!! And may Heaven smile upon your efforts and save our beloved country from the impending ruin.

An Honest Admission.

Col. Gaither said last Saturday that John C. Breckinridge is an able and dignified gentleman—that he is descended from a noble old Revolutionary stock, and had never uttered a word unfriendly to the Union. True, every word of it, Colonel; and we thank you for the admission. A nobler man and a truer patriot than John C. Breckinridge does not live.

Population of Yancey.

We learn from J. R. Neill, Esq., who has just concluded the census of Yancey county, that the white population numbers 8,253; free colored, 59; slave, 362; total, 8,656. Rather sparse for a county capable of supporting as dense a population as any county in the State.—Yancey lands are among the best in the State, and we may add, among the cheapest too.

RAIN.—On Sunday morning last it commenced raining, and continued up to noon on Monday without intermission. The streams are rising, and a heavy freshet may be looked for.

☞If you want to feel glad all your life over one vote you have given, let that vote go for the gallant John C. Breckinridge.

At Hand!

Next Tuesday will decide the fate of this Republic. It will determine whether we are to have a national or a sectional administration of the Federal government; whether we shall continue to tread the high road of national prosperity, advancing in all that constitutes a free and mighty people, or take the back track by perverting all the powers of the government to a base sectional purpose.

Since the foundation of the government no election involving as momentous consequences has ever been held.—Lincoln and his black cohorts are arrayed on one side, and the conservative men of the country on the other. Unfortunately for the peace of the nation, the honest men are divided, while their enemies present an unbroken front. Were they united, as they ought to be, we feel confident that victory would turn on the side of justice and public virtue. As the contest stands, the result is doubtful, with the chances decidedly in favor of Lincoln. We say decidedly, and while this is so, we do not altogether despair. We have some hope of the success of the fusion ticket in New York, and if Lincoln loses the "Empire State" he is gone.

If the Southern people were united we should feel less apprehension. With a united South, we could bid defiance to our enemies, in any event. All profess to deplore the want of union and harmony among our people, and every man has a specific that will remedy the evil. It is simply for every body else to *join his party!* Do this, and we shall soon be a united people! True enough, but the patients can't all be made to see the propriety of the proposed remedy, as every man professes to think himself occupying exactly the right ground. Now what is to be done? That's the question, and who shall answer it? The Bell men say he is the strong man, although it is a well known fact that his party is in a hopeless minority in every State except Maryland. The Douglas men, although admitting that their leader will not get a single Southern Electoral vote, and probably not one North, say they must vote for him out of "gratitude." Gratitude for what? Attempting to break up the Democratic party, and raising the devil generally? The Breckenridge and Lane men offer the following among many reasons why conservative men every where should come over and stand with them in this contest:

1. Breckinridge and Lane are tried and faithful men, having served their country well, both on the tented field and in the councils of the nation.

2. They are the nominees of the States which have ever given heavy Democratic majorities; and are, therefore, emphatically, the candidates of the National Democracy.

3. Their's is the only platform which fairly and squarely recognises the rights of the South and the equality of the States.

4. They are the only men, exeept Lincoln, who have any positive strength. They will probably carry the entire South, and stand a better chance than either Bell or Douglas to get Northern votes.

In view of these facts we think the Bell and Douglas factions ought to drop their men and come over in good faith to the support of Breckinridge and Lane. It is not meet and proper for a majority to go over to a minority, and the majority, composed of the friends of Breckinridge and Lane, invite their brethren to come up and stand with them, that we may have a united South and be prepared for any emergency that may arise.

INSURRECTIONARY PLOT DISCOVERED IN LAKE COUNTY.—The Vicksburg Whig learns form the mail agent on the Southern road that a plot was discovered last Saturday night in Lake county, Mississippi, for an insurrection of the slaves. Five white men and forty negroes were arrested and are now in jail, except one of the men who escaped.—The sheriff of the county was at Newton's depot yesterday morning, in search of the escaped man, from whom the above information was obtained.

If you wish to put a man into the Presidential chair who will stand by and defend the rights of Southern men against the aggressions of Northern fanatics, vote for John C. Breckinridge.

Let every Democrat bear in mind that every vote cast in North Carolina for Douglas is a vote given to Bell; that the only effect of Douglas' running is to divide and weaken the Democratic party.

The Great Mass Meeting!!

Well, after weeks of puffing and blowing, advertising in big type and little type, through newspapers and handbills, the great Bell and Everett mass meeting came off last Saturday; and a more complete failure, a more ridiculous flash, a more unmittigated fizzle, was never witnessed in this or any other country. A gentleman who counted the crowd, after they assembled in the Court House, says there were not at any time more than 120 persons present, Bell men, Democrats, and children, all told. We mention this to show that there is no enthusiasm for Mr. Bell in this quarter.

There was no speaker present but Col. Gaither, and he looked more like he had come to a funeral than a political "rousement." He evidently had no stomach for the work before him. He pitched in, however, and after an hour's effort excused himself on the ground of the smallness of the "squad" present.—The Colonel deprecated the election of Lincoln, though he did not anticipate any immediate evil results to the South. He glorified the Union as the source of all blessings, past, present, and to come. Speaking of the probable secession of South Carolina and other Southern States, in the event of Lincoln's election, he said he should oppose North Carolina joining in the movement; and if the State, by Convention or legislative enactment, should determine to link her destiny with that of the seceding States, he would not submit to it; he wouldn't be legislated out of the Union by a majority of the people! Nor would he lift a finger to aid any Southern State that Lincoln might attempt to whip into submission. Not he. They might fight their own battles. He intended to be "neutral," and stand aloof from the conflict! Ah, Colonel, you will find that that won't do. If the struggle shall come, and it is not improbable, the South will say, in the language of holy writ: "He that is not for me is against me;" and your "neutral" ground might prove very unhealthy.

Col. Gaither bases his refusal to stand by the State in such an event, upon the ground of his allegiance to the General Government. Does he owe no allegiance to North Carolina?

A Remarkable Document.

What Does it Mean?

Governor Conway, of Arkansas, has made a new discovery, and issued a proclamation to the militia of the State, directing them "to prepare for the trouble and danger." In this remarkable document Conway announces the important discovery that the peril of the South comes, not from the North, but from the machinations of Great Britain. Hear him.

"It is my opinion that the settled and secret policy of the British Government is to disturb the domestic tranquility of the United States. That its object is to break up and destroy our government, get rid of a powerful rival, extend the area of the British dominions on this continent, and become the chief and controlling power in America. It is my opinion that the abolition Statesman was fully aware that the British Government intended, unceasingly, to pursue his policy of disturbing the domestic tranquility of the United States, when he announced that there was an 'irrepressible conflict" between the free States and the slave States. It is my opinion that millions of dollars of British gold have been and will be used in various ways, in the Northern and Southern States, to stir up and intensify this 'irrepressible conflict' between the free States and the slave States. Governor Conway goes on at a considerable length to express his alarm, and declares it to be the duty of our federal government, and of the United States, to hold the British Government responsible for disturbing the domestic tranquility of the United States.

Look to Your Tickets!

It is possible for mistakes to occur.—See that your tickets are all right.—Take time to examine them. As you prefer honest John Breckinridge, see that no mistake cheats you out of your choice.

We are indebted to our friend H. P. Barnett, of Henderson, for another lot of subscribers. Don't we wish a few Democrats in every county in the District would manifest their faith as friend B. does?

Presidential election on Tuesday the 6th day of November.

A True Sketch.

The Hon. T. H. Benton, (says an exchange,) with all his faults of self-will, was a man of splendid talents, high personal character, and a most excellent judge of human nature. Like Macauley, he studied books and men, and boldly expressed his opinions on all subjects.—Whilst busy in political life, he formed his opinion of Douglas, and, in a speech to the people of Missouri, when a candidate for Governor, he thus describes Douglas as a shallow demagogue.

Read the following extract:

"Fellow-citizens," he said, "you have all heard of the collossus at Rhodes. If you have not, I will tell you about it.—The collossus was a huge statue of gigantic proportions. It was so large that it stood with one foot in Turkey and the other upon the Island of Rhodes, and large vessels passed with sails full spread between its legs without touching. "Fellow-citizens, Stephen Arnold Douglas, in the excess of his vanity, imagines himself some huge collossus, and would fain stretch his little short legs across the Mississippi, and with one foothold at one and the same time upon free and slave territory. Yea, so great is his vanity that he verily believes that while in this position one of our huge Western steamers could pass without touching side or bottom between his feet. But, fellow-citizens, he will find himself mistaken. The people of these United States have too much sagacity ever to permit themselves to be imposed upon so far as to elect this little double-dealing demagogue to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. When he comes to make the actual experiment of putting himself in the position of the huge collossus, he will find to his chagrin that his little *legs are too short—he can't reach.*—And, if he persists in his mad endeavors, he will find himself, ere he is awake, cast headlong, like that huge statue was, and stuck so deep in the mud that he will never be able to extricate himself again."

Important Information.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World, writes to that journal under date of the 20th ult., as follows:

"An agent privately sent from the South reports to the President that Alabama and Georgia will certainly secede in forty days after Lincoln's election.—Confidential friends of the President assert that in that case he will remain inactive and permit the thing to go on.—The Richmond Enquirer to-day exhorts Virginia to go with the South and thus present a solid front. It is for disunion without waiting for an overt act, and says, 'if that be treason, make the most of it.'"

As the editor of the Spectator persists in believing that the Black Republicans are not so bad as represented, and that they do not entertain any evil intentions towards the South, we copy the following preamble and resolution, adopted at a Republican meeting recently held at Natick, Massachusetts, at which Senator Wilson was one of the speakers. As our object is simply to give the Spectator light, no one else need read it:

"Whereas, Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of the slaves to resist their masters; and it is the right and duty of the people of the North to incite slaves to resistance, and to aid them in it."

Brother Gillespie, of the Presage, will please remember that we "owe him one" for that "cob pipe" poetry. When the spirit moveth us thereto we will pay in like coin. Gillespie had better sober down. No telling how soon Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln's hangman, may be along. Gillespie may be right, however, in making himself merry, even in view of the hempen necklace which is promised Southern men, for the poet says

'Tis better to grin than to growl.

GAIN OF CONGRESSMEN.—The Democracy have gained three Congressmen in Pennsylvania and three in Ohio, at the last election. This will make a difference of twelve in a vote in the House.

☞Douglas, says an exchange, is emphatically not sectional, because there is no section, under the present appearance, from which he will receive a solitary vote.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees has been elected to Congress, from Indiana. He is a very brilliant orator—of which he gave conclusive evidence in the defence of Cook, (one of the Harper's Ferry men,) and in his address before the societies of the University of Va.

☞At the late Superior Court of Randolph County, North Carolina, Rev. Daniel Worth, the Abolition Preacher, was called, and not answering judgment was entered against his securities, who will have to pay the bonds for his appearance without deduction.

The Union Cannot be Preserved by Force.

We wish every person in the United States would read the article below from the Boston "Post." Such sentiments are worthy of the days when Boston stood foremost in the cause of the rights of man:

SHALL THE UNION STAND UPON A BASIS OF MORAL OBLIGATION OR OF PHYSICAL FORCE?

If there is any one act of misrepresentation meaner and more disingenuous than another, which Mr. Douglas has been guilty of, during his electioneering tour, it is in his repeated insinuation that the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge are not sound and reliable upon the question of the maintenance of the Union and the enforcement of the laws. Although he and every person of common sense knows well enough there is no anti-law or anti-Union party in the field in this canvass, excepting the Black Republican organization, he gratuitously raises this issue with the friends of the latter candidate, in order to prevent a re-union of the Democracy, and to give a color of plausibility to his coalition with the Know Nothings, who have set up the unfounded claim of being the champions of the Union and the Constitution *par excellence.*

As to the enforcement of the laws, Mr. Douglas is well aware that no portion of the Democratic party has ever placed itself in antagonism to existing statutes, except some of his own partisans, who, in the rump Convention which nominated him for the Presidency, argued in favor of re-opening the slave trade. And in assuming this overt position, he himself set them a notable example, in proposing to override the decisions of the Supreme Court by abolishing slavery in the Territories, through the medium of squatter sovereignty, in spite of Congress and the judiciary. Indeed, he has been unable to deduce a single plausible fact in support of his assumption, that the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy is less devoted to the Union, or regard the Constitutional laws of the country as less sacred and binding than the most orthodox of his own supporters. The people, who are familiar with the antecedents of all the Presidential candidates, and the characters of the public men who espouse their cause, respectively, are not to be duped by any such blarney.

But when Mr. Douglas declares himself in favor of maintaining the federal authority and enforcing the laws "*in any contingency,*" what political emergencies in the future does he contemplate? His free soil friends say, and he himself gives countenance to the idea, that he takes this decided stand in view of any possible complication of our federal relations which may arise under a Black Republican, higher-law Administration of the Government. Does he mean to say, that if such an Administration should frame laws manifestly infringing the constitutional rights of the South, (as its controlling minds, such as Sumner, Hale, Wilson, Seward, Lovejoy, Andrews, &c., would insist upon its doing,) that any non-compliance with or resistance to such laws must be forcibly put down? Does he mean that if such an Administration shall repeal the fugitive slave law and ignore the Compromises of the Constitution touching the institution of negro servitude, the South, notwithstanding this violation of the compact, shall be compelled to submit, and remain in the Union as a subjugated province, shorn of the attributes of sovereignty? It is in this sense that the Black Republican press and leaders understand him; and hence they applaud his stump performances, and count him as an effective ally, if not a pronounced champion of their cause. When he affirms, boldly and unequivocally, that the laws and the executive supremacy must be enforced "IN CONTINGENCY," they are satisfied that he is of them and with them; that he will give his cordial support to the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and prove a worthy successor to him in the Presidential chair. But in thus catering for Republican success and sympathy, he has evidently forfeited the confidence and support of the national Democracy, whom he vainly essays to sell out and betray into the hands of the Philistines.

It is not to be doubted that Mr. Douglas is in favor of perpetuating the Union; and so are the sectional opponents of the Democracy, upon certain inadmissible terms and conditions. They would compel our Southern fellow-citizens to remain in the Union, contribute to the support of Northern commerce and manufactures, and help to defray the expenses of the General Government without enjoying that protection and equality which are fundamental objects and conditions of the Union. The partisans of Lincoln and Hamlin propose to circumscribe the domestic institutions of the South, and, on the hypocritical plea of barbarism, to extirpate, by unfriendly legislation, her system of labor and the profits of her industry. They would virtually disfranchise her in the national councils, and make the measure of her political rights the concessions of the will of an arbitrary majority. Then, if she refuses to remain in the Union on these humiliating conditions, they are ready to let loose upon her the demon of civil war, and imbrue their hands in fraternal blood; and Douglas proclaims that he is ready to join them in this unhallowed crusade. But will the unprejudiced,

liberty loving masses of the North, in such an emergency, suffer themselves to be led to the slaughter of their own kindred, to carry desolation to their homes, and plunge their hostile steel into the bosoms of the descendants of their common ancestors, of glorious momory, because they dared to assert their equal rights and privileges in the Confederacy established by those ancestors? Never!

As Union men, there is this important difference between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge: While the former proposes to maintain the Union (in any contingency, no matter what wrong or provocation to the seceding States may be involved in it) by invoking the strong arm of the military power, by employing the brute force, wielded by the federal army and navy; the latter desires to maintain it only by the moral power of justice, equality, honor, fidelity to the Constitution, and fraternal affection. This is the broad distinction which makes the dividing line between rival candidates for the suffrages of the Democracy, and which every true and reflecting Union man can appreciate.—Let every such candid and patriotic elector at the North judge for himself what would be the value of this Union when, no longer enshrined in the hearts of the people, its laws and obligations shall be enforced upon a reluctant and outraged community at the mouth of the cannon and the point of the bayonet.—If those who love and cherish the sacred bond which has made the American people one great and happy family, would avoid the alternative of degrading the Union to a hollow mockery and a curse; if they desire to preserve it in the true spirit of fraternity, and upon a basis of peace and mutual good will, they will not fail to give their votes, their influence, their whole mental and moral energies, in favor of the Union candidates, Breckinridge and Lane.

VIRGINIA AND THE SECESSION QUESTION.—A Washington dispatch says—A leading and influential member of Congress from Virginia left here a day or two ago, and before leaving he stated to a friend that he had no idea in the event of Lincoln's election, that the delegation from Virginia would take their seats in the House of Representatives. It is stated, on the very best authority, that a meeting of the delegation, including Senators and Representatives, has been called, and will take place several weeks prior to the convening of Congress. The object of the meeting is only known to the initiated.

☞ A Frenchman, seven feet, eight inches high, is stopping at St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

"STRUCK ILE."—A poor blacksmith in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, being down in the world, took to boring for oil on a little lot he owned. It was rumored that he was successful, and as he had a daughter, some of the village beaux thought it worth while to notice her. One of them thought to break the ice of long neglect by offering to escort her home from a meeting on Sunday evening, when, turning upon him, with a look of scorn, she exclaimed: "You can't come that; *dad has struck ile.*"

CURE FOR WARTS AND CORNS.—The bark of a willow tree, burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all corns or excrescences on any part of the body.

DOUGLASISM DEFINED.—A Douglas speaker at Syracuse was asked to define Mr. Douglas' position on the slavery question. Said he, "Mr. Douglas believes that if slavery aint a mind to go where she is a mind to, she may stay where she is, if she doesn't want to; subject to the decision of the Supreme Court, and of the people of the Territories when they is agreed on that p'int." It was taken as satisfactory by his audience.

We have trustworthy advices from Maryland to the effect that Breckinridge is now certain to carry that State, the strength of Bell and Everett having dwindled away under the influence of the October elections.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Bell men here are talking loudly of preserving the Union, but we observe that down South some of the most ultra and odious of disunion journals carry the Bell flag.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

At the recent election in Cleaveland, Ohio, negro voters went around in hacks, drumming up and carrying white Republican voters to the polls.

"The ugliest of trades," said Jerold, "have their moments of pleasure. Now, if I were a grave digger, or even a hangman, there are some people I could work for with a great deal of enjoyment."

Smith, who makes a joke of all his troubles, says "the cook at his braoding house is so careless about separating the feathers from the chickens that he never eats dinner without feeling *down* in the mouth."

A man named Mitchell, overseer for P. George, near Whiteville, North Carolina, convicted of causing the death of a negro by whipping, has been sentenced to be branded, and serve six months in prison.

An African Race Free of Disease

An African traveler says: The Dokos multiply very rapidly, but have no regular marriages, the intercourse of the sexes leading to no home, each in perfect independence, going whither fancy leads. The mother nurses her child only for a short time, accustoming it as soon as possible to the eating of ants and serpents; and, as soon as the child can help itself, the mother lets it depart whither it pleases. Although these people live in the thick woods, and conceal themselves among the trees, yet they become the prey of the slave-hunter of Susa, Daffa, Dumbaro, and Kulla; for whole regions of their woods are encircled by the hunters, so that the Dokos cannot easily escape. When the slave hunters come in sight of the poor creatures they hold up clothes of bright colors, singing and dancing, upon which the Dokos allow themselves to be captured without resistance, knowing from experience that such resistance is fruitless, and can only lead to their destruction. In this way thousands can be captured by a small band of hunters; and once captured they become docile. In slavery the Dokos retain their predilection for feeding on mice, serpents and ants, although, often on that account punished by their masters, who, in other respects, are attached to them, as they are docile and obedient, having few wants, and enjoy good health, for which reasons they are never sold as slaves beyond Enarea. As diseases are unknown among them, they die only of old age, or through the assaults of their enemies.

A Dead Woman Comes to Life--A Funeral Spoiled.

A woman was taken sick on Tuesday last, and, after much suffering, was reduced to so low a state that her case was considered hopeless. Some of the neighbors took turns at sitting up with the dying woman, hourly expecting her dissolution. On Friday evening, a newly married sister of the sick woman and a young girl were acting as watchers in the grief-clad chamber, and were sitting by the bed-side. After giving the sick woman her medicine, they sat quietly sewing, the sufferer having apparently gone to sleep. The watchers, on looking again at the supposed sleeper, became startled at her deathlike appearance, and examined her more closely. The body was apparantly growing cold, and the pulse had apparantly ceased to beat. A looking-glass was hastily torn from the wall and placed over the mouth of the prostrate woman, but no breath stain was visible. She was evidently dead.

The watchers left the room to procure assistance. An elderly neighbor was sent for to "lay out" the body, and the messenger meeting the undertaker, already notified, told him of the circumstance. He proceeded to the house, arriving about the same time with the neighbors, who had been summoned, and all parties after discussing the nature of the fatal disease, and talking over some of the funeral arrangements, prepared to enter the chamber of death, in order to perform the last sad offices for the deceased. The young girl went first into the room for the purpose of making it ready for the rest to enter.—She had no sooner entered where the body lay than a succession of piercing shrieks struck terror into the visiters outside. They rushed in and found the girl on the floor in a fainting fit. A glance around the room at once explained the cause of her terror. The dead woman was sitting up in bed! At first the entire body fled, screaming, from the room, but soon collected their senses and returned. The dead woman had resumed her recumbent position, and was so far from being defunct that she inquired in a weak voice, the meaning of the strange scene around her. It seems that she had fallen into a short trance-like slumber, seemingly like death itself. Just as the girl entered the room she had partially awakened, and moved her head. The shrieks of the terrified girl thoroughly awoke her, and she sat up in the bed to learn the cause of the screams. Restoratives were immediately applied, and the "defunct one" is now in a fair way of returning to healthy existence. The climax of the disorder had passed.—*New Orleans Delta, 17th*

Earthquake at the North.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt throughout Canada, this morning It was severely felt at Saco, Maine, where it was accompanied by a loud subterranean report, rocking of buildings, &c.

A gigantic horse-stealing association, comprising over two hundred members, has been detected in Denver City, K. T. The association was a written constitution and by-laws, and a complete system of secret signs, grips and passwords.

THE WEALTH OF MISSISSIPPI.—The Vicksburg Whig says:

It has been estimated that the taxable wealth of Mississippi, in land and negroes, for the year 1860, will amount to the handsome sum of $653,000,000.—The estimate for the county of Warren is put down at $19,500,000. Hinds is put down as the richest—her estimate being $39,000,000. Lowndes comes next—$26,000,000. Yazoo and Bolivar, $25,000,000. Madison, $23,000,000. Marshall, $22,000,000. De Soto, $20,000,000.

Presidential Election Next Tuesday.

A United South.

The Northern States (says the Nashville Union,) are now a unit in the struggle which threatens the existence of our Government. Why may not the South be so? Are our lives, our liberty, our happiness less dear to us than the ephemeral triumphs of party? Let the South lock shields and stand in solid phalanx, and the rushing onset of Black Republicanism will be stayed. Never more in the history of nations, has the adage been applicable than the present: "United we stand, divided we fall."—All is not yet lost. There is but one flag raised which has wriiten upon it principles regarded by our enemies as boldly antagonistic to theirs. Let the whole South rally under that flag, and all will yet be well. The wildest maniac can be quieted by the determined eye of his master. Let the South cease her bickering, and show her sectional enemies that she will be equal in rights, and fanaticism will yet cower and shrink from the contest.

ANOTHER SIGN.—The late election in Baltimore—which resulted in the success of the Democratic party by a majority of more than eight thousand—is another unmistakable indication that the South will be a unit upon Breckinridge and Lane. We do not believe now that Bell will get a single State in the Union.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

SAN FRANCISCO.—The census of 1860 shows the population of San Francisco to be seventy-eight thousand and eighty-three—of whom forty-nine thousand three hundred and forty three are white males, and twenty three-thousand nine hundred and eighty-five white females; three thousand one hundred and fifty Chinese, and one thousand six hundred and ninety-five colored. The whole population of the State of California does not exceed three hundred and fifty thousand.

MISSOURI.—The Missouri Examiner a reliable paper, says that State is sure for Breckinridge and Lane. It says the vote will stand about as follows: Breckinridge, 52,000; Bell, 42,000; Douglas 37,000; Lincoln, 30,000—giving the State to the Democracy by 10,000 over Bell, 15,000 over Douglas, and 22,000 over Lincoln.

NEW DESCRIPTION OF LABORERS.—It is stated that the Captain General of Cuba has approved of a plan for introducing five thousand natives of Polynesia as an experiment. They are described as athletic and straight-haired, with good, black complexions. It is not stated whether they will be allowed the practice of cannibalism in their new home. It might be a matter of economy to feed them on the disabled and superannuated Coolies.

COMING OVER.—The Douglas men in Virginia are coming over to Breckinridge and Lane rapidly. But few now remain out who will not come in before the election. The leaders have crossed the Rubicon, and can't return, in such a snap, and too good Democrats to give aid and comfort to Bell and Everett.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

A STRONG SYMPTOM.—Mr. Norvel, a resident of Tennessee, who has a plantation in Arkansas, recently made a visit to Massachusetts, bearing a letter from John Bell to Edward Everett.—Mr. Norvell made a speech in Boston, in favor of Bell and Everett, but from his observation of the people, their temper and tendency, came to the conclusion that there was no hope for that cause, and that the conservative and conciliatory course pursued by Southern gentlemen only tends to give new vigor and audacity to our sectional enemies.—He therefore returned to New York a changed political man, and, on reaching the St. Nicholas Hotel, found twenty-one other Southern gentlemen who, during their sojourn at the North, had experienced similar changes, and are returning to the South with the determination to support Breckinridge. We hear of a great many other changes of a like character.

A visit to the North has opened the eyes of a great many people this season.—*N. O. Delta.*

GIVING IT UP.—The Wilmington *Herald* says:

"Well, the contest here in North Carolina will be a bitter and a very close one. If Bell and Everett can get Pool's vote they will certainly carry the State, and many think they will gain largely on it."

Mr. Pool's vote was 53,000. Mr. Bell will fall at least 10,000 behind that vote. So the Herald in effect admits that Mr. Bell cannot carry the State.—*Ral. Stan.*

The Bell party of Marietta had a pole raising on Wednesday of last week. While the pole was being raised it broke, and the stump only was elevated.—*Petersburg News.*

The Bell Ringers seem to have bad luck with their poles. Some of them break, and some of them are struck by lightning. They will have worse luck at the *polls* on the 6th of November.—"Look out for the engine" of Democracy "when the bell rings." Whiggery is famous for making a fuss generally. It raises polls, has big meetings, rings bells, and disturbs the country, but never saves it.

The census returns for Wisconsin show a gain of fifty per cent. in five years. This indicates a population of about 780,000 in the whole State.

A Song for the Times.

Let hard times assail us,
Let poverty nail us
Like mystic horse-shoes to every old wall;
Let deep tribulation
And fierce desolation
Spread over all lands like a funeral pall;
Though empty our purses
Though creditors curse us,
And quarters are squeezed till the eagles howl,
Let's have merry faces
And smiles for all places,
Remembering 'tis better to grin than to growl.

And though banks are breaking,
And "big houses" quaking,
Let one day undo all they have ever done,
Our crossness can't mend it,
Our weeping won't end it,
Why not take the bright side and call it all fun?
Will forfeited pleasures
Or imbecile measures
Bring back our lost confidence—lift the dark cowl?
No, no; to-day's sorrow
Brings no brighter to-morrow;
When things will go bad let us grin and not growl.

But let us keep thinking
That though we are sinking,
We cant go much further because it won't pay;
The old saw not forgetting,
That's cured lots of fretting
"The hour is the darkest just before day;"
Though vacant our purses,
Though creditors curse us,
Though quarters are squeezed till the eagles howl,
Let's keep merry faces
And smiles for all places,
For surely 'tis better to grin than to growl.

What a Great Fall.

We learn that Judge Badger, the great "*I say so!*" of the Opposition party of North Carolina, made a speech at Salisbury, during the Bell Mass Meeting, in the course of which he publicly acknowledged *that he did wrong* in supporting and voting for the Kansas Nebraska Bill. He freely confessed his sins, begged to be forgiven and received back into full fellowship with the Bell party. Its said that Nat Boyden shouted aloud, caught Badger in his arms and *hugged him*; and they do say, he *kissed him.*

Well, we are not surprised at this information. Since Mr. Badger's great *ipse dixit* on *ad valorem* we are determined not to be astonished at anything he does. We suppose great men are privileged to make clowns of themselves for the amusement of their supposed inferiors; perhaps this accounts for the comic characteristics of our great Badger. If somebody would dramatise Badger's great speech on the Kansas Nebraska bill—Badger's great speech before the Opposition Convention, and, lastly, Badger's conversion to squatter sovereignty at Salisbury, we would wager a brass button against Mr. Badger's political influence, that Joe Parker of the Parker Family could realize a fortune from the play in six months.

Seriously speaking, we confess that it is mortifying to see a great man like Mr. Badger—a man who once stood so deservedly high in the estimation of his country and in the Senate of the United States;—we say it is deeply humiliating to the pride of a State, to see such a man dilly-dallying, recanting and letting himself down in public esteem, for the sake of making a little popularity, out of a question, upon which he took a position in his prime of life, and when all the arguments for and against were before him.

That Mr. Badger is sincere in his recantation of his Kansas Nebraska opinions we will not doubt; but, we very much question whether he will ever be able to answer the great speech he delivered in the Senate of the United States in favor of the vote he gave. We can only attribute this somerset of Mr. Badger to his dotage. The light which guided the great mind in other days begins to flicker in its socket, and instead of condemning, sympathies would inspire pity towards one whose reason seems to have suffered under the weight of years.—*Raleigh Press.*

Hon. W. L. Yancey.

We see it intimated in some of the daily papers that the Hon. W. L. Yancey is a native of Troy, New York. This is a mistake. Mr. Yancey was born in Georgia, and all his ancestors are native southerners, excepting one, his grand-mother on his mother's side being a northern lady. It will thus be seen that he is almost of pure southern ancestry He attended school, when a youth, for some time in the vicinity of Troy, in this State, which probably gave rise to the story that he is a "Troy boy." He graduated at Williams' College, Massachusetts, and lived for some time after in South Carolina, whence he went to Alabama in 1835, where he soon after rose to the first position at the Bar of that State. Mr. Yancey is a strict southern rights and State rights man.—He is willing to stand upon the Constitution as it was formed, and we believe no man would sooner lay down his life in defence of it than he, but further than this he is not disposed to go. As an evidence of his feeling that the North has already been too aggressive, we may mention that he was dressed on the night of his speech, and yesterday at the reception of the Prince of Wales, in a suit of grey Virginia homespun, presenting in his plain and simple dress, a marked contrast to the broadcloth and royalty that surrounded him. It was also eminently suggestive of the time when all our revolutionary ancestors wore the same material to indicate their opposition to Great Britain, whose future king we were now receiving. Who would have thought, seventy years ago, that the great grandson of George the Third would have been received here so kindly, and that at the very time of his reception a portion of our own brethren would have felt that they had been so wronged by another portion, that they would be *wearing homespun* to indicate it.—*N. Y. Day Book*

Desperate Riot with Wide Awakes.

A desperate collision occurred at Troy, New York, on Saturday night last, between a procession of five or six hundred Wide-Awakes and a number of Democratic rowdies, in the course of which the Lincolnites were severely handled. The Times thus describes the crisis of the battle, which had continued by different clubs for about two hours:

Now the melee became general. The Tenth Ward Club engaged with the rowdies, who began the work of destruction with much effect—hurling the largest kind of paving stones right in the midst of the Wide-Awakes, who, blinded by the glitter of their own torches, were unable to defend themselves with any degree of success. A large number of people in the procession were of course knocked down, and some of the assailants were subjected to a like fate at the hands of the Wide-Awakes.

Having no other means of defence than their torches, they used them to the best advantage; but the staffs being made of soft pine wood, of course no reliance was to be placed upon them as weapons of defence. One blow was sufficient to sever them. A good many of the assailants were knocked down, simply, but were not injured, and were able to resume the fight again, while a hit from a stone was in nearly every case sufficient to cool the ardor of their opponents, and lay them out pretty effectually. The Tenth fought desperately, but were of course overpowered.—The alarm beat for a general rally, but the alarm had been so often sounded during the night, and no general attack being made, it was supposed that the disturbance would soon be quelled.

This was not the case, unfortunately; but the assailants, elated by partial success, rallied in great numbers, and threw large vollies of stones at the Wide Awakes, who, after fighting from Adams street up to Washington, and the Tenth being almost alone—the First, Fourth and fifth Wards arriving too late to render any efficient service, and the men being more or less beaten—a panic ensued at Washington street, and the procession was promiscuously broken up. Up Fourth street, the Wide-Awakes came at full speed, followed by their assailants, who pelted them with stones, and whenever a straggling processionist was found, he was cruelly beaten and maltreated.

Desperate Tragedy in N. Carolina---Great Sale of Negroes.

GATES COUNTY, N. C., Oct. 5, 1860.—One of the most brutal and desperate tragedies has just been communicated to me by a gentleman of Perquimons County, as having occurred in his neighborhood on last Friday night. The facts are these:

Jackson accused his neighbor Davis of having stolen some of his hogs; and upon last Friday evening, in walking around his farm, he discovered three of Davis' children on his land. Whereupon he carried one of them home with him. The two other children returned home and told their parents what had happened. Infuriated, they armed themselves with guns, axes and knives, and soon presented themselves at Jackson's house, where a general fight ensued, in which both men, and women and children participated. They shot until their ammunition gave out and then closed in with axes, knives and gun-barrels.—During the shooting, a son of Jackson's, a mere boy, was killed by (it is thought) a son of Davis, also a lad.

Seven of the party were dangerously wounded—one of the women having received a broken arm, and it is said, fifty buck shot! From all accounts, they fought as long as they could, and quit with mutual consent. The surviving parties have been arrested, and placed in the county jail to await trial. Who the witnesses will be is not known, as the act was committed *sub rosa.*

Mr. Willie Riddick, of this county, sold to-day, to a Southern planter, 85 negroes for $85,000. Payments to be made in six annual instalments, with interest. This is the largest sale of negroes ever known in our section. They embrace old and young—his entire family save six.

Another Robbery.

J. W. Ball, the young rascal who stole 13 mules and a trunk in this city some few weeks since for which he was publicly whipped three times in this city, was released from prison on Monday last, and on the evening of the same day stole a horse from Mrs. Jones of this county—swapped the horse for a mule, getting fifteen dollars to boot and was arrested the next day and lodged in Hillsboro' Jail.

That is going it decidedly strong on the horse question, and we should not wonder if the youngster finds it more difficult to get clear of the offence than stealing the 13 mules. He must be a hardened sinner.—*Raleigh Press.*

SERIFF OF MARTIN.—We learn that the late Sheriff Ward of Martin county, under pretense of going to Raleigh, to settle up with the Comptroller, three weeks ago, left and has not been heard from since. He leaves his securities minus about twelve thousand dollars or upwards. Mr. Crawford was elected last week by the court to fill the vacancy.—*Wash. Dis.*

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, of North Carolina, meets in Lincolnton on the fourteenth of November.

David Crocket.

"Be sure you are right, and then go ahead," is a wise maxim attributed to one whose life was a continual illustration of the sentiment. Every one has heard of "Davy Crocket," the immortal backwoodsman of Tennessee—the "crack shot" of the wilderness—eccentric but honest member of Congress—the "hero of the Alamo"—yet few know his origin, his early struggles, and the general current of his life. History has but few words concerning him, but tradition is garrulous over his many deeds.

David Crocket was born at the mouth of the Limestone River, Green County, East Tennessee, on the 7th of August, 1787. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and took a prominent part in the war for Independence. It was all a wilderness around David's birth-place, and his soul communed with nature in its unbroken wilderness, from the beginning. He grew to young manhood without any education, from books other than he received in his own rude home. When only seven years of age, David's father was stripped of most of his property by fire. He opened a tavern in Jefferson County, where David was his main help until the age of twelve years. This vagrant life, full of incident and adventure, suited young Crockett, but becoming dissatisfied with his employer, he deserted him, and made his way back to his former home. After tarrying there a year, he ran away, joined a cattle merchant, and at the end of the journey in Virginia, he was dismissed, with precisely four dollars in his pocket. For three years he was "knocking about," as he expressed it, and then he sought his father's home again. He now enjoyed the advantages of a school for a few weeks, and finally, after several unsuccessful love adventures, he married an excellent girl, and became a father in 1810, when he was twenty-four years of age. He settled on the banks of Elk River, and was pursuing the quiet avocation of a farmer in Summer, and the more stirring one of hunter in Autumn, when war was commenced with Great Britain in 1812. Crocket was among the first to respond to General Jackson's call for volunteers, and under that brave leader he was engaged in several skirmishes and battles. He received the commission of Colonel at the close of the war, as a testimonial of his worth. His wife had died while he was in the army, and several small children were left to his care. The widow of a deceased friend soon came to his aid, and in his second wife he found an excellent guardian for his children. Soon after his marriage he removed to Laurens County, where he was made Justice of the Peace and was chosen to represent the District in the State Legislature.—Generous, full of fun, possessing great shrewdness, and "honest to a fault," Crockett was very popular in the Legislature and among his constituents. In the course of a few years he removed to Western Tennessee, where he became a famous hunter. With the rough backwoodsmen there was a man after their own hearts, and was elected to a seat in Congress in 1828; again in '30. When the Americans in Texas commenced their war of independence, towards the close of the year 1835, Crokett hastened thither to help them, and at the storming of the Alamo, at Bexar, on the 6th of March, 1836, the eccentric hero was killed. He has then fifty years of age.

THE MENTAL GIANT WONDERED AT.—A Kansas correspondent of the New York Evening Post, thus amusingly sketches the impression made upon his Western auditors by Gov. Seward's personal presence:

"The crowd was too much awed by the reputation of the man to be very enthusiastic in its demonstrations of applause, and the general sentiment seemed to be one of surprise, that such a little, mild mannered, respectable gentleman should have made such a frightful reputation, and become such a terror to the slave-holding portion of the country.—The old Missouri farmers from the creek bottoms, the red-shirted rovers of the plains, the roughs and rowdies and subdued border ruffians of the early wars, all crowded round with opened mouths and distended eyes, almost gasping with interest to see and hear the man who had proclaimed the irrepressible conflict, and attempted to dissolve the Union. They evidently expected to see a great brawny; double-fisted, ferocious monster of muscle, and one backwoodsman, with a coon skin cap, openly announced his dissatisfaction by declaring confidentially to his comrade that he could whip the little cuss with one hand."

CALL MEETING.

OFFICE W. N. C. RAIL ROAD,
Statesville, October 23, 1860.

THE Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company will meet in Salisbury on Friday the 23d November next.

4t Nvl

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina to amend the Charter of the Incorporation of the Town of Morganton.

Nov. 1, 1860. 6t

WHO WANTS A STOVE?

A FINE Lot of Cooking and Box STOVES may be found at the old stand of
PENLAND & ROBERTS,
West Side of Public Square.

Nov. 1, 1860. tf

THE MAILS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

POST OFFICE, Asheville, Oct. 1, '60.

GREENEVILLE, TEN., MAIL.—Arrives daily, except Monday, by 7 o'clock. A. M. Departs daily, except Sunday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by 9, P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4, A. M.

MORGANTON AND RALEIGH.—Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12 o'clock, night.—Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4, A. M.

CHARLOTTE.—Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8, A. M.

FRANKLIN AND MURPHEY.—Arrives Wednesday and Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs Monday and Friday, at 6, A. M.

BURNSVILLE.—Arrives Monday and Thursday, by 6, P. M. Departs Tuesday and Friday, at 6, A. M.

SANDY MUSH.—Arrives Thursday, by 7, P. M. Departs Friday, at 6, A. M.

DAVIDSON'S RIVER.—Arrives Monday, by 8, P. M. Departs Friday, at 6, A. M.

FIAT CREEK.—Arrives Friday, by 3, P. M.—Departs Friday, at 4, P. M.

F. M. MILLER, P. M.

Professional Cards, &c.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. G. Hardy, M. D. D. F. Summey, M. D.

DRS. HARDY & SUMMEY.

TENDER their professional services to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity. Office between new Drug Store and Gaines Deaver & Co

Asheville, June 13, 1860.—tf

GEO. H. GREGORY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend diligently to the various duties of his profession, in this and the adjoining counties. Office opposite the Buck Hotel.

Asheville, Sept. 29, 1860. 1y

WILLIAM F. JONES,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

October 25, 1860. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

MRS. MINNIE REICHERT,

MILLINER,

WILL attend to the making, altering and dressing of BONNETS, HATS, &c.

Chenille Head Dresses, Illusion Capes and Sleeves made to order.

The patronage of the Ladies of Asheville and vicinity is respectfully solicited.

Residence East of the Female College.

October 25, 1860. 6m

NOTICE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE FURNITURE Establishment of A. B. Chunn & Co. having been closed by mutual consent, I take pleasure in offering to the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, on my own responsibility,

FURNITURE

Which cannot be excelled in this country, either for cheapness or durability. And as CASH is a requisite which insures success in business, I intend selling for that alone, or its equivalent.

Pretty much all kinds of country Produce will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

I have in my employment Mr. John Hildebrand, late of the firm of J. & J. Hildebrand, who is well known as a neat, tasteful and competent mechanic, and from this fact persons may expect to get just what they order.

All orders will be promptly filled, and packing carefully done by experienced hands.

My Shop is on College street, in connection with that of my father, three doors south of my own residence, corner of College and Summey streets.

ED. M. CLAYTON.

Asheville, October 18, 1860. tf

PATTON & ALEXANDER

WILL be receiving, in a few days, the largest and

Best Selected Stock

Ever offered in this market.

They have no hesitation in saying they can furnish ANYTHING in the

STAPLE LINE,

Or for Ladies and Gentlemen's WEAR, cheaper and in greater variety than heretofore offered. Call to see them. They pledge themselves to sell you

Below Your Expectations.

Asheville, Sept. 20, 1860. tf

☞ TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. ☜

AGENTS WANTED,

IN EVERY COUNTY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

TO engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.

☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing,

LEARY, GETZ & CO., *Publishers,*

No. 224 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

October 25, 1860.

JOB WORK,

Neatly done at this Office.

EAGLE HOTEL,

Asheville, N. C.

To the People of Western Carolina.

ALLOW me to return you my sincere thanks for the very kind and liberal patronage you have bestowed on me since I took charge of

THE EAGLE,

And if keeping a FIRST CLASS HOTEL is a guarantee that I will retain your very kind favors, I pledge myself that I will use every means in my power to make the

Eagle the Hotel of the State.

I hope in the course of the next six or eight months, to be able to put a

LARGE ADDITION

To the Eagle, so that I will not have to turn away persons who would like to stop with me.

I will further say, that my charges will be

MORE REASONABLE

Than at any first class Hotel in the State.

THE EAGLE possesses superior advantages to the traveller, over any other House in the place, as it is the stopping place of the different Stages, and the Stage Offices are kept here.

☞ Persons having to remain during Court weeks, or attending the Examinations of our Female College, will only be charged $1 per day; for man and horse per day, $1 50.

J. M. BLAIR,
Proprietor.

October 18, 1860. tf

MARBLE YARD,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

WHO WANTS A BABY.

20,000 China, Wax, and Alabaster babies, all kinds, sizes and species just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

September 13, 1860. tf.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA.

AT AUGUSTA, GEO.

THE 20th regular course of Lectures will begin on Monday, the 5th of November next; but there will be a Preliminary Course, beginning two weeks previous to the Regular Course.

Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Surgery—L. A. DUGAS, M. D.
Chemistry—JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
Practice—L. D. FORD, M. D.
Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—H. V. M. Miller, M.D.
Obstetrics—J. A. EVE, M. D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence—I. P. GARVIN, M. D.
Adjunct Prof. of Obstetrics—ROBERT CAMPBELL, M. D.
Prosector to Prof. Anatomy—S. B. SIMMONS, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—H. W. D. FORD, M. D.
Assistant Demonstrator—J. L. COLEMAN, M. D.
Curator Museum—T. P. CLEVELAND.

The Anatmical Rooms have been re-arranged and will be opened to Students at the beginning of the Course. For further particulars, apply to,

I. P. GARVIN, Dean.

September 13, 1860. 3m.

Do you want a Brushing?

Paint Brushes.
White-wash Brushes.
Scrubbing Brushes.
Varnish Brushes.
Lamp Brushes.
Marking Brushes,
Tooth Brushes.
Cloth Brushes.
Flesh Brushes
Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Comb Brushes.
Striping Brushes.
Counter Brushes.
Sash Brushes.

And many other Brushes, kept on hand and for sale at, ASTON'S.

September 13, 1860. tf.

BLANKS

OF every description (except Deeds) kept on hand, and sold at

FIFTY CENTS PER QUIRE.

DEEDS of all kinds on hand, at $1 a quire.

☞ Let Clerks, Officers, and others interested, make a note of this.

BACON.

600 LBS. BACON SIDES, for sale by GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Asheville, Sept. 20, 1860. tf

200 LBS FRESH HOPS, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

September 13, 1860. tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between J. F. Sullivan & M. A. & J. Harvey, is this day dissolved by the mutal consent of the copartners. All persons having claims against the same will present them to John F. Sullivan for payment.

SULLIVAN & HARVEYS.

September 29, 1860.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HAVE ON HAND

A large and well assorted Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES!

PURCHASED

When cheaper than at present,

WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING ON

FAVORABLE TERMS.

August 23, 1860. tf

PICTURES FOR ONE DOLLAR ONLY.

—:o:—

W. P. HUGHES,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of *ASHEVILLE,* and vicinity that he has opened a suite of Rooms in the COURT HOUSE, where he is prepared to execute anything appertaining to the Hiliœgraphic art, viz:

AMBROTYPES,
MELAINOTYPES,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

—:o:—

The above styles of Pictures supersede all other portraitures, on the same principle of improvement which makes steam, Railroads, and Lightning take the place of muddy roads, and decaying "slow coaches."

His abundant facilities, with all the improvements of the present day, and long experience, enable him to produce

In Cloudy as well as Clear Weather,
THE MOST CHASTE AND FINISHED
PICTURES.

☞ All who wish Pictures, would do well to call soon, as his stay is positively limited.

Asheville, August 9, 1860.—tf.

PILLS! PILLS! PILLS!

ALL the popular PILLS of the day for sale at ASTON'S.

August 23, 1860. tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

POLK COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1860.

Susan Edwards VS. Lewis Edwards, et al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lewis Edwards, Anderson Edwards, and George Ponder and wife Eliza, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear et the next Term of the said Court to be held for said county at the Court House in Columbus on the 10th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1860, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken.

Witness, JOHN ARLEDGE, Clerk of said Court, at Columbus, on the 10th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, A. D., 1860, and in the 85th year of American Independence. Issued 20th Sept., 1860.

JOHN ARLEDGE, *C. C. C.*

Sept. 27, 1860. Pr's fee $6. 6w

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

FIRST ARRIVAL!

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.,

ARE receiving an excellent and well assorted stock of

Ready Made Clothing.

Also, many other articles suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

Call and examine our stock.

Sept. 6, 1860. tf

PIPES AND TOBACCO.

Segars and Segar Cases for sale at ASTON'S.

September 13, 1860. tf.

BUCK HOTEL.

—o—

THIS commodious House is still open for the reception of the public. S. G. MAXWELL, who superintends, you will find very accommodating, and always ready to attend to your wants.

The very best the country affords will be found upon the table, and prepared to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

J. YANCEY & SON.

N. B. If any CHEAP GOODS are wanted, they can always be found just opposite the Hotel, at the Store of

J. YANCEY & SON.

Asheville, August 30, 1860. tf

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will open on the 29th October next, under the care of REV. J. HOOD, A. M.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$ 6 00
Geography and English Grammar,	8 00
Higher English Branches,	10 00
Languages,	12 00
Contingent Fee, in advance,	1 00

Tuition due at the close of the Session, and charged from the time of entering, sickness excepted.

M. PATTON,
Pres. of Board.

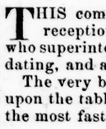
Asheville, Sept. 27, 1860. tf

TO ARMS!!!

A good assortment of 5 and 7 Shooters, Single Barrel Pistols, Colt's Repeaters, &c. &c. &c. For sale at, ASTON'S.

September 13, 1860. tf.

TAKEN UP



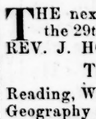
AND committed to the Jail of Haywood county, on the 11th instant, a negro man who says that he belongs to Joseph Harden, of Ashe county, N. C. Said boy is about five feet ten inches high, bright copper color, quick spoken, about 25 years of age.

The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

WM. GREEN, Shff.

Waynesville, August 30, 1860. tf

RANGER'S NOTICE.



TAKEN up by William Welch, at his residence in Waynesville, a Grey or White HORSE, about 16 hands high, heavy built, with a knot on the left knee, and a slight enlargement on the right hock. Supposed to be about 12 years old. Appraised at $65.

A. M. RUSSEL,
Ranger of Haywood County.

Waynesville, August 30, 1860. 3tpd

Buncombe House,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. L. L. SLAGLE, Proprietor.

THIS commodious and pleasantly located House is open for the accommodation of the public.

Every comfort and convenience the country will afford, guaranteed to the guest.

Asheville, Aug. 16, '60.—5m.

Always at Work!

—:o:—

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

House Carpenter and Joiner.

—o—

G. H. A. ADAMS

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his services to citizens of town and country.

He is prepared to do work of every description and quality, in the best style, and with despatch.

His shop is on Church street, a few doors west of the Court House, where he can generally be found.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. tf

KNOXVILLE MUSICAL REPOSITORY.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Knoxville and vicinity, that he has taken a store one door East of the Franklin House, and opposite the Court House, on Main street where he will keep a good assortment of

PIANO FORTES,

MELODEONS, GUITARS, VIOLINS,

FLUTES, &c., &c.,

VIOLIN and GUITAR STRINGS of superior quality: also a large and well selected stock of SHEET MUSIC AND MUSICAL WORKS.

Having been engaged in the Manufacturing and the sale of Piano Fortes and the Publishing and Sale of Music, for the last thirty years, he hopes to merit the confidence and patronage of the Musical Public, and the community in general.

The Musical Instruments will be selected with great care, and from the best makers, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Teachers of Schools and Seminaries supplied on the most favorable terms.

N. B.—Old Pianos bought, sold, and Piano Fortes tuned, repaired, and taken in exchange.

STEPHEN W. MARSH.

August 1, 1860.—tf.

IMPORTED JACKS.

SEVENTEEN SPANISH JACKS, imported direct ftom Barcelona, for the subscribers, being a part of the cargo of the Spanish bark "Olympia," are now at the Knoxville Fair grounds and all interested are asked to inspect them.—They will be sold at fair prices, and on easy terms, and guaranteed to answer the purposes Providence intended in their creation. With proper attention, they would pay for themselves in one or two seasons.

These Jacks are young, [from 2 to 4 years old,] of fine size, color, (black) carriage and style, and are remarkable for symmetry, bone, length and vigor. They have never been injured by over feeding, as is often the case with American bred Jacks, and being raised of pure blood, they will breed large and handsome animals.

Stock-raisers and others wishing to purchase Jacks, would do well to see these.

A suitable person will always be found at the Fair Grounds to exhibit them. Inquiries addressed to either of the subscribers at Knoxville, Tenn., will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH A. MABRY.

Aug. 2., '60.—t. f. ROBT. F. MARLEY.

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located Corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md. The Largest, most Elegantly Furnished and Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for young men desiring to obtain a THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

A large and beautifully Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of six square feet, with Specimen of Penmanship, and a large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c., will be sent to every young man on application, free of charge. Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail. Address,

E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.

August 30, 1860. 1y

REEMS' CREEK MASONIC AND SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THE NEXT session of this popular and flourishing Institution will commence the 1st day of October, 1860, and will continue FORTY WEEKS.

Among its advantages are:

1. Spacious and well arranged BUILDINGS.
2. Experienced Teachers.
3. Extensive and systematic course of study.
4. A location healthful and attractive.
5. Government strict, but mild.
6. TERMS moderate and equitable.

TUITION ranges from $4 to $14 per 20 weeks, or from $8 to $28 per 40 wees.

BOARDING from $1,25 to $1,50.k

Contingent fee of each student 25 cents.

Students admitted at any time and charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session, unless in case of protracted sickness.—Those who are in embarrassing circumstances, and under good moral character and well recommended can have the privilege of going to school one or two years, and ample time will be given until payment be made.

For further information address Rev. J. S. Weaver, R. V. Blackstock, W. C. Garrison, D. Hunsucker, Rev. F. M. Fanning, Rev. J. Spears, Rev. J. S. Burnett, and J. C. L. Gudger, or the Principal,

J. H. CALFEE.

August, 9th, '60.—8mo.

GAINES, Deaver & Co. have just received a large lot of Hammered Wagon Tire.

Aug. 23.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

THIS IS A NEW DISCOVERY.

IT is a Chemical Union of materials, provided by Nature herself, for rendering pure the air we breathe. Its action is in obedience to fixed laws.

Quick, Sure, Powerful!

It purifies dwellings, sinks, kitchens,
It removes all offensive odors.
It cures burns with instant certainty.
It is best preparation ever used for fresh wounds.
It destroys all vegetable and animal poison.
It relieves in a few seconds the bites of insects, bees, &c.
It prevents meat from spoiling.
It relieves heartburn.
It makes *hard* water *soft.*
It cures tetter and scald head.
It scatters boils when forming.
It soothes boils when formed, heals them rapidly.
It is good for carbuncles, ulcers, corns and sores.
It cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath.

The worst symptoms of Typhoid and Scarlet Fever are mitigated by the use of this Fluid; it has been known to check the spread of Typhoid Fever in families and upon plantations.

Leading physicians are using it in Charleston, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Hospitals of New Orleans and Mobile are using it.

Hospitals, corporations, ship masters, manufacturers, planters, physicians, furnished by the gallon at reduced rates.

For sale by druggists and country merchants generally, from whom orders are respectfully solicited.

Try at least one bottle. Price 50 cents. Follow directions.

☞ Manufactured only in the Laboratory of DARBY & PRICE, Auburn, Ala.

For sale by E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

N. B.—Persons wishing soils, ores, water, &c., analyzed, can have it done on reasonable terms by sending to Prof. DARBY.

Nov. 17, 1859—1y.

To Whom it May Concern.

A HANDSOME lot of Jewelry consisting of Pins, Ear Drops, &c., &c.,&c. Just received at ASTON'S.

N. B.—No Pinchback Watches sold at this establishment.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having this day associated themselves together in the Drug business, under the name and style of

J. ASTON & CO.

Respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, at the old stand of E. J. Aston on Main street.

E. J. ASTON.
J. G. HARDY.

Asheville, January 2, 1860. tf.

PAINTS, &C., &C.

500	lbs.	Putty.
300	"	Copperas.
200	"	Epsom Salts.
400	"	Spanish Brown.
200	"	Lampblack.
100	"	Castile Soap.
100	"	Borax.
100	"	Paris Green.
100	"	Chrome Yellow.

Expected daily by E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

A Large and complete assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books always on hand at the New Store of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND

JEWELRY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is permanently located in the town of Morganton, N. C., and is prepared to do all kinds of repairing neatly and promptly, upon reasonable terms. His ambition is to be the best workman in the State, and to do the best work for his numerous customers. Work can be sent by any of the mail carriers coming to this place.

All Work Warranted.

R. R. BROOKSHIER.

Morganton, Nov. 10, 1859. 1y

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

—o—

THE Session commences on the first Thursday in September, 1860, and continues without interruption, until the last Thursday in May, 1861.

The mode of instruction is by Lectures and Text-books accompanied by daily and stated examinations. In each School, there are three regular Lectures a week, besides many others suited to the several subjects into which the school is divided.

To those desiring further information Catalogues will be sent, on application to the President.

R. H. DABNEY, A. M.,
President.

Waynesville, N. C. July 11, 1860.—1y.

IF YOU WANT

SCHOOL Books, Law Books, Medical Books, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, New Books, Old Books, Rare Books, Cheap Books, Fine Books, Fancy Books, Pretty Books, Nice, Books, Good Books, Funny Books, Blank Books, Copy Books, Note Books, Day Books, Time Books, Cash Books, Large Books, Small Books, or any other kind of Books, call at the store of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

August 23, 1860. tf

MANY THANKS

ARE due, and hereby gratefully tendered, to the citizens of Buncombe and surrounding counties, for the continually increasing patronage which for the last four years has been extended to our house; and we again take pleasure in calling public attention to the fact that a full supply of

Drugs & Medicines

can always be found at the store of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

August 23, 1860. tf

To the Ladies.

IN refitting and furnishing our new Drug Store we have no use for a large lot of Glassware, suitable for Preserve Jars, &c., which are for sale at prices only equalled by the far-famed house of E. J. ASTON & CO.

August 23, 1860. tf

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

HAVE on hand a beautiful assortment of

Wool Delanes,

which they will sell at reduced prices, to give room for their Fall supply. Aug. 23.

WOOLEN Comforts, Tippets, Gauntlets, Cloaks, &c., in large variety, for men, ladies, and children, at

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

October 18, 1860. tf

SHAKER Flannel, and other fine Flannels, of various colors, at

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

October 18. tf

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company.

—:o:—

THIS Company grants insurance on lives of white persons and negroes on more favorable terms than any other Company. The office is managed with such economy, consistent with strict justice to all parties, as to insure success. Persons insuring for life are only required to pay 25 per cent of premium and give their promissory note for the remaining 75 per cent, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. After 5 years insurance they participate in the profits. Clergymen insuring are only required to pay 20 per cent premium, and give their notes for the remaining 80 per cent on same terms as above. When the premium on the insurance of slaves amounts to $100 and upwards 25 per cent only is required, and owners note for the remaining 75 per cent same terms as above.

Insurance against fire made on as reasonable and fair terms as by any other Company in the State. Annuities granted and all kinds of Life Insurance made on as fair and equitable terms as by any other Company, the security and benefit of the Insured being made the first object of the society.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary at Asheville, where every information shall be given. For Life Insurances the Certificate of Family Physician must accompany the printed application for Insurance.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

P. S.—This opportunity of providing for the families of Clergymen in the event of their death at a very small expense should not be neglected by any congregation where the circumstances of the Pastor could make it expedient.

Asheville, July 18, 1860.—t f

BE IT KNOWN.

TO all whome it may concern that a full supply of DRUGS & MEDICINES, BOOKS & STATIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.—May always be found at the New Drug Store of E. J. ASTON, & CO.

No. 3 South Main St.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

IF you want Drugs and Medicine's, which are warranted Fine, Fresh, Genuine and reliable, get your supplies of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

Grease for the People.

100 Galons Train Oil, Expected daily by E. J. ASTON, & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

HOME MADE WORK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO., have on hand a first rate lot of Home Made Saddles, Bridles, Wagon Harness, Collars and Shoes, made of the best material from their own Tan Yard.

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO.

Asheville, June 13, 1860.

HARDWARE.

IRON, Nails, Chains, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Blacksmith's Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Sausage Cutters, &c., &c., can be found at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

6 Doz. Hostetter's Bitters,
6 doz. Kinchen's Alterative,
6 doz. Sanford's Invigorator,
6 " Concentrated Lye,
6 " Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

25 Lbs. Fresh Hops,
500 lbs Blue Stone.
500 lbs. Sal Soda,
200 " Flower Sulphur,
100 " Ground Mustard, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

100 lbs. Fresh Raisons,
200 lbs. Dried Currants,
200 lbs. Copperas,
200 " Alum. Just received at ASTON'S.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

BLANKETS, Blankets, Blankets, Blankets, at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A LARGE and excellent lot just received at GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

WE will pay fifty cents per bushel for good merchantable corn delivered in our crib in discount or in merchandise.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Nov. 14, 1859

ALL THE

PUREST AND BEST

PATENT MEDICINES,

MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT

ASTON'S.

SMUT MACHINE.

A No. 1 Smut Machine, for sale by GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Aug. 9, 1860. tf

WHEN YOU WANT

ANY Foolscap Paper, Letter Paper, Note Paper, Blotting Paper, Drawing Paper, Sand Paper, Legal Paper, Bill Paper, White Paper, Blue Paper, Sermon Paper, Long Paper, Wide Paper, Short Paper, Broad Paper, Narrow Paper, or any other kind of Paper, call at the new store of

E. J. ASTON & CO.

August 23, 1860. tf

THE PUREST AND BEST

BLOOD Purifier is Kinchen's Celebrated Alterative. A fresh supply, just received at ASTON'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

Opposite the Court House,

GAY STREET,

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.

THIS LARGE AND commodious *HOTEL* (formerly the Mansion House) having been thoroughly re-fitted and furnished is now opened for the reception and accommodation of visitors.

His Omnibus will always be in readiness to convey passengers to and from the depots.

☞ M. F. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 1st., '60.—1y

GAINES, Deaver & Co. keep the best article of Anchor Brand Bolting Clothe for sale.